CITY OF RIALTO

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2008

Este informe contiene información muy importante acerca del Agua Potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

COUNCIL
Grace Vargas, Mayor
Joe Baca Jr., Mayor Pro Team
Ed Scott, Council Member
Deborah Robertson, Council Member
Ed Palmer, Council Member

City council meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 150 S. Palm Ave., in the Council Chambers.

ADMINISTRATION STAFF
Henry T. Garcia, City Administrator
Ahmad R. Ansari, Public Works Director/City Engineer
Alfredo Cardenas, Deputy Public Works Director of Maintenance and Operations

UTILITIES COMMISSION
Barbara Zrelak-Rickman, Chairperson
June Hayes, Vice Chairperson
Ayo Akingbemi, Commissioner
Richard "Kim" Chitwood, Commissioner
Carl Witteck, Commissioner

Utilities Commission meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 335 West Rialto Ave, in the Public Works Conference Room

WATER DIVISION STAFF
Peter J. Fox, Water Superintendent
David Ullery, Water Utilities Supervisor
Dan Henson, Water Production Lead
Stephanee Stafford, Customer Service Lead
Raul Arevalo, Water Distribution Lead

Department of Public Works
Water Division
335 West Rialto Avenue
Rialto, CA 92376
(909) 820-2608

Report prepared by Raul Arevalo, Water Distribution Lead.

The purpose of this report is to provide you information about the quality of the water we delivered to you this past year of 2008. As every other year, we are please to inform you that we have consistently delivered water that has met or exceeded the standards set by State and Federal Law. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's (United States Environmental Protection Agency) Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1(800)426-4791. For information regarding this Consumer Confidence Report please contact the City of Rialto Water Department at (909) 820-2608.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY: Your drinking water is a blend of groundwater from the local water basins, water supplied by San Bernardino Municipal Water District and Water provided by West Valley Water District from its surface water entitlement.

The Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Surface water: water that travels or is stored on top of the ground. This would be the water that is in rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs and the oceans--even though we can't drink salt water. Sometimes surface water sinks into the ground and becomes ground water. Surface water is treated before it becomes drinking water.

Groundwater: Any water that is underground is groundwater. In the water cycle, some of the precipitation sinks into the ground and goes into watersheds, aquifers and springs. Groundwater flows through layers of sand, clay, rock, and gravel. This cleans the water. Groundwater stays cleaner than water on the surface. Groundwater doesn't need as much treatment as surface water.

FACTS ABOUT OUR WATER SYSTEM

In 2008, 65% of our total potable water came out of the groundwater basins, 26% was supplied by San Bernardino Municipal Water District and 9% by West Valley Water District of its surface water entitlement.

Number of Water Service Connections = 11,318
Miles of Water Main = 164.5
Number of Producing Wells = 8
Total Reservoir Capacity = 28 million gallons
Maximum Daily Production = 25 million gallons
Minimum Daily Production = 6.4 million gallons
Average Daily Production = 11.4 million gallons
Total Annual Production = 3.7 billion gallons

What makes water "hard"?

"hard" water contains minerals such as calcium and magnesium. Because your water is a blend of local groundwater and water imported from other sources, you may notice a difference in the taste or hardness at different times of the year. Hard water can leave spots on glasses or silverware or can make it difficult for soap to lather. None of these factors affect the safety of your water. Some customers choose to use water softeners to reduce hardness. Self-regenerating water softeners-the type that use rock salt (sodium or potassium chloride) – can deposit hundreds of pounds of salt into the sewers each year. That's a problem because salt cannot be removed in the reclamation process. City of Rialto recommends that customers who opt for water softening instead choose the environmentally friendly option of a contract with a service company to provide an exchange tank system in which the spent salt cartridges are removed for recycling instead of being discharged into the sewer.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water where there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water where there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).
ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CITY OF RIALTO WATER QUALITY RESULTS FOR 2008

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	PHG	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	N	0	No more than 1 sample in 1 month			PHG:0	Naturally present in the environment
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI	N	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive			PHG:0	Human and animal waste
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (2006)							
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L)	N	2.23	1.15/3.79	15	N/A	N/A	Erosions of natural deposits
URANIUM (pCi/L	N	ND	ND	20	0.5	N/A	
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	ND	ND	5	N/A	N/A	
STRONTIUM (pCi/L)	N	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in soil
REGULATED INORGANICS							
NITRATE AS NO3 (mg/l)	N	14.45	ND-35	44	<10	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
PERCHLORATE (ug/L)	N	ND	ND	6	N/A	N/A	Oxidant used in the manufacturing of solid rocket fuel and fireworks
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (DBPR)							
TTHMs TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ug/L)	N	0.04	ND-1.2	80	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
HAA5 HALOACETIC ACIDS (ug/L)	N	ND	ND	60	N/A	N/A	
CHLORINE (mg/L)	N	0.59	0.2-1.5	4.0	N/A	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant
SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS							
COLOR Units	N	<3	0-<3	15	Naturally occurring, organic materials		
ODOR THRESHOLD Units	N	1	0-1	3	Naturally occurring, leaching from industrial waste, organic materials		
TOTAL DISOLVED SOLIDS (mg/L)	N	160	140-210	1000	Inorganic salts and small organic matter		
TURBIDITY (NTU)	N	0.2	0.1-2.9	5	Soil runoff		
LEAD AND COOPER (2006)							
LEAD AND COPPER	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
LEAD (ppb)	30	ND	0	15	2	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system, discharge industrial mfg., erosion of natural deposits
COPPER(ppb)	30	360	0	1300	170	1300	

WATER SUPPLIED BY WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

This table reflects combined water quality of all sources

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	UNIT OF MEASURE	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Likely source of contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	N	.0359%	Absent-0.359%	Present-Absent (P/A)	Presence in 3% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment (Note: 850 samples required; District took 1926 samples)
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
NITRATE	N	19	6.19-19	mg/L	45	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	N	0.65	.28-.65	mg/L	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
TRI ANNUAL LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING-AUGUST 2006								
LEAD*	N	90th Percentile 1.7 µg/L	ND-4	µg/L	15(AL)	2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER*	N	91st Percentile 160 µg/L	13-160	µg/L	1300(AL)	170	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*Lead and Copper analysis is conducted at thirty households within the District, in a Tri-annual schedule as mandated by the California Department of Health Services. Last testing was conducted in August 2006. Next Tri-Annual monitoring is scheduled for summer of 2009.
LEAD: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the regulatory action level (AL) may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper: is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the (AL) over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the (AL) over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

REGULATED CONTAMINTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	UNIT OF MEASURE	Weighted Averages	Secondary MCL	Likely source of contamination
CHLORIDE	N	130	2.1-130	mg/L	19.6	500	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
SULFATE	N	3628	21-28	mg/L	24	500	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	N	440	340-440	µohms	390	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
TOTAL DISOLVE SOLIDS	N	230	170-230	mg/L	207	1000	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
OTHER CONTAMINANTS							
CALCIUM	N	51	38-51	mg/L	45.0	No Standard	
MAGNESIUM	N	7.9	6.6-7.9	mg/L	7.2	No Standard	
POTASSIUM	N	38	ND-38	mg/L	3.8	No Standard	
SODIUM	N	19	13-19	mg/L	15	No Standard	
TOTAL HARDNESS	N	200	140-200	mg/L	170	No Standard	
TATAL ALKALINITY	N	150	120-150	mg/L	131	No Standard	
Ph	N	8.27	7.1-8.27	mg/L	8	No Standard	
BICARBONATE	N	190	52-190	mg/L	119	No Standard	

PERCHLORATE*	N	N/D	N/D	µg/L	N/D	(NL) 6.0 µg/L

* West Valley Water District conducts perchlorate monitoring at 30 locations.

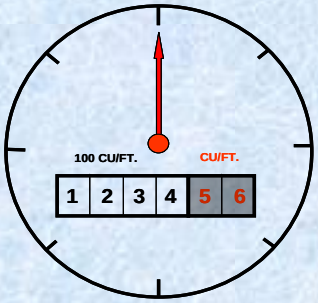
WATER RECEIVED FROM SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

BY WAY OF BASELINE FEEDER TRANSMISSION LINE

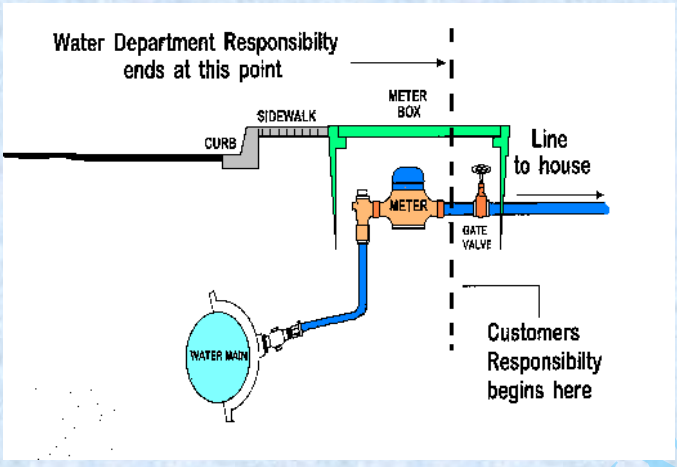
Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL (AL) [MRDL] [NL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average Value	Range (low-high)	Violation	Typical Source
Regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)							
Organic Contaminant							
cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ug/L)	2005-2008	6	100	ND	ND - 0..7	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	2005-2008	5	0.06	ND	ND - 2.4	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ug/L)	2005-2008	5	0.8	ND	ND - 0.8	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Contaminant							
Arsenic (ug/l)	2005-2008	10	0.004	ND	ND – 5.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2005-2008	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.064	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2005-2008	2	1	0.51	0.27-1.20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	2007-2008	45	45	28.22	3.4-43	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2001-2008	15	NS	3.32	1.34-12.28	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2004-2008	5	NS	ND	ND - 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2007-2008	20	0.43	3.51	1.33	5.58	Erosion of natural deposits
Chemical Disinfectant							
Chlorine (mg/L)	2008	[4]	[4]	0.73	0.20-2.5	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfectant By-Product							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	2008	80	NS	2.78	ND – 7.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent)	2008	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples	(0)	Absent	Absent – 1.41%	No	Naturally present in the environment
At-The-Tap Monitoring							
Copper (mg/L) No. of sites collected: 54 No. of sites exceeding AL: 0	2006	(1.3)	0.17	90th Percentile = 0.27	ND - 0.52	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Regulated by Secondary Drinking Water Standards (in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)							
Aesthetics							
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2005-2008	1600	NS	565.55	305-750	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2007-2008	1000	NS	357.62	180-542	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2007-2008	5	NS	.15	0.05-3	No	Soil runoff
Chloride (mg/L)	2007-2008	500	NS	20.33	4.4-54	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	2007-2008	500	NS	57.87	16-210	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Corrosivity (Non-Corrosive)	2005-2008	Non-Corrosive	NS	0.47	0.0-091	No	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Aluminum (ug/L)	2005-2008	200	NS	1.0	1.0-2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminant							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) (ug/L)	2008	[1000]	NS	1.81	ND -8.20	No	Polymerization processes, food sterilization, home and commercial refrigeration, paint and varnish remover manufacturing and use, water purification, copper and aluminum production, glass bottle manufacturing, leak detecting agent in thermal expansion valves. Prior to 1979, frequently used as an aerosol propellant for cosmetics, pharmaceutics, insecticides, paints, adhesives, and cleaners
Chromium, hexavalent (CrVI) (ug/L)	2005	NS	NS	ND	ND - 4.90	No	Use in manufacture of wood preservative formulations that include chromium compounds, e.g., potassium dichromate, chromic acid, and sodium dichromate; industrial applications, e.g., automobile, appliance, and other consumer product manufacturing; steel hardening, manufacturing of stainless steel and other alloys, chromium plating; pigment making, leather tanning, welding
Vanadium (ug/L)	2005	[50]	NS	3.53	ND - 11.40	No	Naturally occurring; other sources may include steel manufacturing, phthalic anhydride, sulfuric acid, pesticides, dyes, inks, pigments, and other chemicals; has been found in association with hazardous waste sites
Additional Monitoring							
Hardness (as CACO3) (mg/L)	2007	NS	NS	251.7	160 - 320	N/A	Naturally-occurring
Sodium (mg/L)	2007	NS	NS	24.5	13 - 110	N/A	Naturally-occurring

QUESTIONS MOST ASKED BY OUR CUSTOMERS

"How do I read my own water meter?" The basic unit of measure for a water meter is cubic feet. Your water bill shows charges by units used. One Unit of water is equal to 100 cubic feet and in 1 cubic foot, there are 7.5 gallons of water. That means that every unit of water is equal to 750 gallons of water used. Your water meter has numbered wheels that indicate how much water is used. The numbered wheels with black numerals with white background indicate one unit (= to 100 cu/ft) of water used. The numbered wheels with the white numerals with black background indicate cubic feet used. The red needle must rotate 100 times to measure 1 unit or 750 gallons of water used. Only the black numbers are read for your water billing.



SPANISH VERSION: ¿Cómo leo mi medidor de agua? La unidad básica de medida para el agua es el pie cúbico. Su recibo de agua muestra cargos por unidad usada. Una unidad de agua es igual a 100 pies cúbicos. Hay 7.48 galones de agua en un pie cúbico. Esto significa que cada unidad de agua es igual a 748 galones de agua usada. Su medidor de agua tiene numeros que indican cuanta agua ha sido usada. Los números negros con el fondo blanco indican unidades de agua usada y los números blancos con fondo negro indican los pies cúbicos usados. La manecilla roja debe rotar 100 veces para medir una unidad or 748 galones de agua usada. Solamente los números negros son leídos para la preparacion de su recibo de agua.



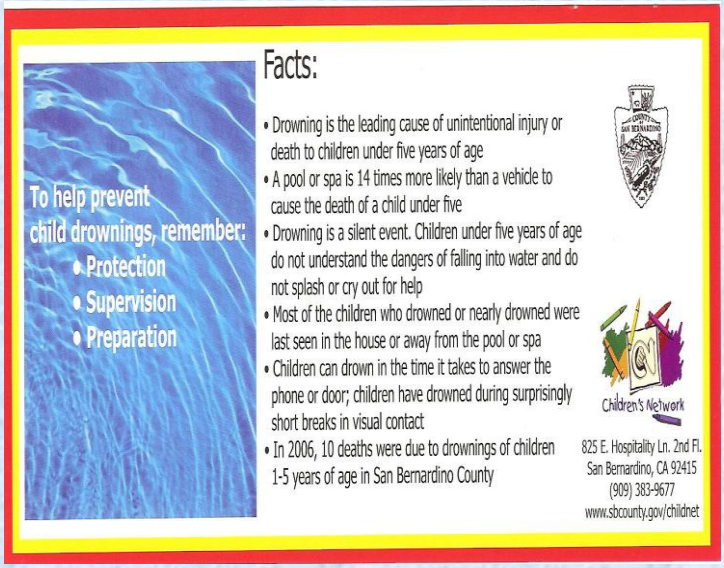
"Where does the City's responsibility stop on my water service line to my home?" The picture to the left shows that the City maintains the water service line from the connection point on the water main in the street, up to the backside of the water meter connection (shown with dashed lines). From there it is the responsibility of the customer for any leaks or repairs beyond that point.

SPANISH VERSION: ¿Dónde termina la responsabilidad del Departamento de agua en la linea de servicio para mi casa? La fotografía de la izquierda muestra que el Departamento de Agua mantiene la linea de servicio de agua desde la conección de la linea principal en la calle hasta el medidor de agua (se muestra con una linea vertical interrumpida). Desde la linea vertical interrumpida es responsabilidad del cliente cualquier fuga de agua hacia la casa y dentro de la misma.

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES

- Every glass of water brought to your table in a restaurant requires another two glasses of water to wash and rise the glass. Please do not get one if you will not drink the water.
- Shut the water faucet when brushing your teeth.
- Fill your dishwasher until it is full because it will use the same amount of water for a load of dishes or just a few items.
- Little leaks add up in a hurry. A faucet drip or invisible toilet leak that totals only two tablespoons a minute comes to 15 gallons a day. **Water conservation and leak detection kits for the toilet provided upon request at 335 W. Rialto Avenue at the Public Works building.**
- Any showerhead now manufactured in the USA is required by law to release no more than 3.2 gallons of water per minute.
- Sweep outside with a broom, not the hose. Five minutes of hosing will waste, unnecessarily, some 25 gallons of water.
- If you wash your car at home, do not leave the water running. Wet the car thoroughly, and then turn off the water while you swab the car with soapy water from a bucket. Use the hose again for final rinse.
- Adjust irrigation timers to run between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

CHILDREN DRAWN WITH OUT A SOUND



BE WATER SAFE, BE WATER WISE !!!